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Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

BOLSHEVIST TERROR
RELAXING AT HOME

Prisoners Are Released After Long Term Behind Bars.

JOBLESS ON INCREASE

Trotzky, Now Less Militant, Wishes to Be an Educator.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Moscow, Oct. 15.—The Bolshevik terror has greatly slowed down in Moscow, but things are not yet quite normal. Only a few weeks ago a whole gang of Greek and other foreign peddlers who had imprudently crossed the Russian frontier for trading purposes were arrested at the Nikolaevsky railway station and sent to prison by the Cheka, or G. P. U. (Government Political Department), as it is now called. They have since been released.

The assistant German representative at Tiflis was arrested at the same time, and also two British subjects, since released.

On the other hand, some foreigners, long in prison, are being released. One was the Chinese cook of Col. Johnson, a British railway officer in Siberia in 1913, captured by the Bolsheviks. This cook, though unable to speak a word of Russian or English and absolutely ignorant of political intrigue, was kept in prison by the Bolsheviks since December, 1919, and released only recently. His case is typical of many curiously innocent.

The coming winter will be black for the Bolshevik and the whole Russian population. The supply of cotton will last only two months. The fuel supply is short. More than 50,000 are unemployed in Moscow and 24,000 in Petrograd and unemployment is growing.

Labor vs. Communism.

The trade union congress promises to come into collision with the Bolsheviks. Yesterday the congress began in Petrograd, but they can't.

Lea Trotzky, tiring of military work, wants to be an educator. He is now on the educational, not on the military field, and I want to be in the front trench. But it is doubtful if he can leave the Workers' Office for the time being. He is admitted even by his enemies that he did great work as War Minister, the formation of the Red army being a tremendous monument to his genius. He probably will be succeeded by Kamenoff or Shlenkin. The latter has been Trotzky's right hand man at the War Office.

There is much talk among the Bolsheviks about a representative in Washington when America permits. Skizko and L. C. K. Martens both are mentioned. An extraordinary movement, unnoted so far by the outside press, is going on throughout Russia, particularly in the Volga region. That is the division of labor among the peasants and the coming of every farm, thus making Russia the greatest peasant State in the world, fundamentally opposed to Bolshevism. The Soviet Government at first intended dividing the land itself, but recently it found it could not handle such a big proposition, so it sold to the peasants. "Divide the land yourself," it said. The movement began in Volga, and many students knowing something of surveying have gone into the country to carry out the order. All the students are getting good food for the first time in many years. Thus the muzhik becomes complete master of his farm, which can never be nationalized, as even Lenin capitulated to the peasant, and a man stronger than Lenin is not likely ever to appear again in Russia.

Tchitcherine Coming to U. S.?

Carl Radek, editor and orator, is coming rapidly to the front and he probably will be Tchitcherine's successor. Tchitcherine being reluctant to return to the Foreign Office after tasting the pleasant life of the United States. He has been in the United States since last year. He wants to go to America, but the United States has not yet given him a diplomatic post in Europe. Genoa made him fat and ruined his asceticism. He has never been the same man since he was there.

Litvinoff is suffering with heart disease and now is at Nauheim, Germany. Gen. Lebedeff and Gen. Tukhovsky are working hard at the War Office. There is no chance of the Soviet Government being overthrown by labor, but there is a chance of its being very humbled indeed in its dealings with foreign States. It must accept a lot of its violent Bolshevik "legislation" which makes foreign life and property unsafe in this country, and it must make still further concessions to foreign capital.

The Bolsheviks disliked the Soviet system at first but were forced by popular prejudice to incorporate it with Bolshevism, so much so that the words "Soviet" and "Bolshevik" are now considered synonymous. When not interfered with by the Communist party the Soviets in the villages and provincial towns work quite well and will probably remain.

PLAYGROUND REPLACES
PARIS FORTIFICATIONS

Built by American Red Cross for Benefit of Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 14. The Bagnole playground built on the site of former fortifications of Paris by the American Red Cross has just been handed over to the city of Paris for the benefit of poor children. The City Council has named a commission which will finance and control the playground and organize sports of all kinds for the youngsters, who until the Americans built several similar playgrounds in and around the city had only their asphalt covered school yards to play in. The playground in question is situated in a huge open space made serviceable by the demolition of the city's walls.

HINDENBURG A DARK HORSE
FOR GERMAN PRESIDENCYCampaign in Full Swing but Lacking in Thrills
Incidental to American Methods—Ebert Has Best Chance of Winning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 14.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is the dark horse in the strangest republican Presidential campaign ever contemplated. German men and women who heretofore have not been troubled with such matters are getting their first lesson in a national political campaign, and some of the enthusiasts with a glimmer of the American methods are touting "the Old Man of the Masurian Lakes" as the winner. The campaign is preceding an election date which has not yet been fixed. It is in full swing, but is sadly lacking in the thrills incidental to the American methods. The strangest circumstance is the fact that President Ebert instead of aspiring to hold office as long as possible is demanding that the election be held at an early date, and he may gain his point, through the different parties are not keen to have one.

Another departure from American methods is found in the fact that the Industrialists, while timidly suggesting Hindenburg, admit that Ebert prob-

ably has the only chance of winning. The protests of Count Westphal, a brilliant writer, against the acceptance of a single candidate introduce the semblance of a real American campaign argument. He says that Germany has been more bullied under the regime of the Social Democrats than under the monarchy, and cites as evidence of this the communistic tendencies and the defense of the realm act abolishing the free press and the speech gathering. The Nationalists are threatening a voters' strike if not allowed to participate in the responsibilities of the Government.

The real situation is this: Through the unification of the Socialist factions the Socialists predominate in the Government, and the other parties feel that the strife growing out of an election might wreck the chances of establishing an equilibrium of government. The campaign is warming up with all the symptoms of a regular election as far as the controlled press is concerned, but the voters